For Week 2 of TeleSchool, choose and complete one activity per day.

Choose a book to read. Read the book. Then:
▪ Describe the characters. Remember to include many details. For example, what do they look like? How do they act? How would you describe their personality?
▪ Describe the setting. Where does the story take place? Is there more than 1 setting?
▪ Describe the major events. Remember to use lots of details.

We use writing to share our personal experiences with others. Think about a time that you did something fun.

Jot down everything that you can remember about this time. Remember to think about:
▪ the people who were with you.
▪ where you were (the setting).
▪ what happened.

Then write about this time. Remember to:
▪ include details.
▪ write about the event in the order that things occurred.
▪ include many describing words.
▪ use a closing statement.

Choose a book to read. Read the book. Choose one of these ways to retell the story:
▪ Retell by describing what happened in the beginning, middle, and end.
▪ OR Retell by describing the characters, setting, problem, events, and solution.
▪ OR Retell by describing the main events in order.

We use writing to share our personal experiences with others. Use this as an opportunity to write a story about whatever is on your mind.

Remember to think about:
▪ who or what you will write about.
▪ where this is taking place (the setting).
▪ what happens.

Then write. Remember to:
▪ begin in a way that grabs the reader’s attention.
▪ include details.
▪ include many describing words.
▪ use a closing statement.

Authors use precise words in their books. Choose a book and read it. Pay special attention to the words the author uses that describe how the character may be feeling.

What words were used? What OTHER words might the author have used?
▪ Write down 3 OTHER words the author might have used.

You know about a LOT of things. Think of something you know a LOT about. Then, write about the topic.

Remember to:
▪ name the topic.
▪ provide some facts about the topic.
▪ use a closing statement.

When the vowels ‘e’, ‘i’, and ‘u’ combine with the letter ‘r’ they make a new sound. We call these ‘r’ controlled vowels. These are found in words like: perm, third, burst.

Read these words. Then put them in alphabetical order.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>water</th>
<th>after</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chirp</td>
<td>thirst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surprise</td>
<td>turnip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burst</td>
<td>first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>squirt</td>
<td>hammer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nurse</td>
<td>dirty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are many words that have similar meanings. We call these words ‘shades of meaning’. For example, shout, yell, and whisper all mean to speak, but they have different subtle meanings.

For each word, identify 3 additional words that have similar meanings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cry</th>
<th>walk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eat</td>
<td>laugh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Measure the length of each family member’s foot using paper clips, pennies, beans, or noodles. Record the lengths. Order your answers from least to greatest.

Can you find other objects that are similar in length? Use the same nonstandard unit of measurement to measure 10 objects in your pantry. Record your answers. Order them from least to greatest.

Find two dice from a game in your home.

Roll 2 dice to build a two-digit number (e.g., 2 and 6 is 26). Tell what is 10 more than that number. Tell what is 10 less. Record your answers. Repeat at least 15 times.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number created from two dice</th>
<th>10 more</th>
<th>10 less</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Can you write the time below each clock?

Can you answer the following questions from the above graph?
1. How many more students ride the bus than travel by car?
2. Which transportation method is used by most students?
3. How many students are represented on the graph?

Can you count by tens starting at any number? Have a family member choose the number.
Can you count on starting at 6 or 52 or 93? Use the hundreds chart if needed.

Can you count on starting at 6 or 52 or 93? Use the hundreds chart if needed.

Use the hundreds chart above or another addition strategy to solve the following problems:
- 8 + 12 = ___
- 46 + 20 = ___
- 12 + 9 = ___
- 33 + 6 = ___
- 61 + 17 = ___
- 37 + 23 = ___
- 56 + 18 = ___

Use a deck of cards. Take out the face cards (kings, queens, and jacks). Pull a card and determine what you would have to add to the number to make a 10. For example: If you pull a 3, you will need to add 7 to make a ten. Draw at least 12 different cards. Be sure to record your make-a-ten equations.

Can you solve the following fact family questions?
- 12 - ___ = 5 and 5 + ___ = 12
- 20 - ___ = 8 and 8 + ___ = 20
- 14 - ___ = 7 and 7 + ___ = 14
- 11 - ___ = 6 and 6 + ___ = 11
- 18 - ___ = 12 and 12 + ___ = 18

The answer is 6. Write 5 equations that have that answer. Make some addition and some subtraction.

Do the same for the answers 3, 8, 14, and 20.